

CAPT. E. E. SHIPP, USN.,

TRAINING DIV.

5 DECEMBER 1931.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

BULLETIN



NUMBER 168.



PUBLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING
GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO
THE SERVICE.



OFFICER PERSONNEL

PROSPECTIVE VACANCIES IN MODERN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT, NAVAL ACADEMY, 1932.

There will be a number of vacancies at the Naval Academy in 1932 in the Department of Modern Languages (French and Spanish).

Special requests for this type of duty should be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as practicable.

1931 NAUTICAL ALMANACS TO BE USED IN EXAMINATIONS.

All ships and stations are requested to retain for next year the 1931 Nautical Almanac for use in examinations for promotion in Practical Navigation.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

COMMENDATION AND LIFE-SAVING MEDAL.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on 17 November, 1931, addressed a letter to Robert Edwin Collins, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, U.S.N., Naval Air Station, Anacostia, home address, 124 E Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., commending him for the initiative and ability in conceiving and developing a mechanism for use in operating controllable pitch propellers.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the men below silver life-saving medals awarded them by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Robert Laurence Turnbaugh, Aviation Machinist's Mate third class, Naval Air Station, San Diego, Cal., home address, 486 Providencia Avenue, Burbank, Cal., for rescuing a man from drowning 15 December 1929.

John Alfred Smith, Signelman third class, U.S.S. Wyoming, home address, New Carlisle, Indiana, for rescuing a shipmate from drowning 19 June 1929.

REENLISTMENTS.

Attention is invited to Alnav 30 of 4 November which modifies paragraph one of Article D-1002, Bureau of Navigation Manual, so that men discharged under honorable conditions, entitled to reenlistment under continuous service, may reenlist on board ship or at a station from which discharged, at receiving ships, receiving stations and at recruiting stations.

TRAINING

NEW TRAINING COURSES.

The following Navy Training Courses are now ready for distribution:

- (1) Instructions for use in preparation for the rating of Machinist's Mate 1/c (Edition 1931).
- (2) Instructions for Use of Naval Personnel engaged in the Operation and Care of Diesel Engines (Edition 1931).
- (3) Instructions for Use in Preparation for the Rating of Storekeeper 2/c (Edition of 1931).

TRAINING COURSES - USE OF.

The Bureau has decided to modify the instructions governing use of training courses contained in its Circular Letter No. 67-31, of 11 August 1931, as follows:

"(a) Ships and Stations will use one Course Pamphlet and one Progress Test and Examination Question Pamphlet for the instruction of each man who takes the rating courses for:

| | |
|--|---|
| Boatswain mate first | Blacksmith second |
| Boatswain mate second | Fireman first |
| Coxswain | Yeoman second and third |
| Seaman first | Storekeeper second and third |
| Carpenter mate first, second and third | Chief Commissary steward |
| Painter third | Aviation chief machinist mate |
| Machinist mate first and second | Aviation machinist mate first, second and third |
| Water tender second | |

"(b) The same procedure will be employed for courses issued subsequent to 30 September 1931.

"(c) Course pamphlets are retained by men completing them. P & E pamphlets are sent to Bureau when completed.

"(d) It is desired that all courses not listed in (a) above and published prior to 1929 be reissued after being used until they become unserviceable."

A new circular letter to the above effect will be issued in the near future. In the meantime, ships and stations may take this announcement as authority to change.

NAVY TRAINING COURSES - REQUEST FOR.

Instructions in the following sense regarding requests for Navy Training Courses will be promulgated to the Service in the 1932 edition of the Yearbook of Enlisted Training and the Bureau requests the immediate cooperation and compliance of ships and stations:

"The limited funds at the disposal of the Bureau for the production of Training Courses, now and in future, makes necessary a policy of strict economy in their distribution and the close cooperation of the service is needed.

"Ships and stations should request courses only when they have men ready to take them. All requests should affirmatively state that fact.

"Below is set out a sample request in the form desired by the Bureau:

vessel

"1. This station has the following numbers of men in the listed rates ready to commence Training Courses for the next superior rating:

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Sea 2c | 30 |
| Sea 1c (for QM3c) | 2 |
| Sea 1c (" Cox) | 3 |
| Sea 1c (" GM3c) | 2 |
| F 1c (for MM2c) | 2 |
| F 1c (" WT2c) | 2 |
| MM 2c | 1 |
| Yeo 2c | 1 |

"2. The necessary courses are requested.

"3. The following General Courses and Publications are also requested:

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Diesel Engines | 3 |
| Gyroscopic Compasses | 2 |
| Navy Cook Book | 1 |
| Navy Speller | 2 " |

Close adherence to the above procedure should markedly decrease, in the future, the number of Training Courses that are lying unused in drawers and lockers on board ship and at stations.

NAVY TRAINING COURSES AVAILABLE.

Rating courses are available for men preparing for the following ratings:

Seaman Branch

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Seamen 1c | Gunner's Mate 1c | Torpedoman 2c |
| Coxswain | Chief Gunner's Mate | Torpedoman 1c |
| Boatswain's Mate 2c | Quartermaster 2c | Chief Torpedoman |
| Boatswain's Mate 1c | Quartermaster 1c | Signalman 3c |
| Chief Boatswain's Mate | Chief Quartermaster | Signalman 2c |
| Gunner's Mate 2c | Torpedoman 3c | |

Artificer Branch

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Fireman 2c | Carpenter's Mate 1c | Painter 1c |
| Fireman 1c | Shipfitter 3c | Chief Radioman |
| Machinist's Mate 2c | Shipfitter 2c | Moulders Course |
| Machinist's Mate 1c | Shipfitter 1c | Pattermaking |
| Watertender 2c | Chief Shipfitter | |
| Carpenter's Mate 3c | Painter 3c | |
| Carpenter's Mate 2c | Painter 2c | |

Other Branches

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Storekeeper 3c | Baker Ratings | Pharmacist's Mate 3c |
| Storekeeper 2c | Messman Branch | Pharmacist's Mate 2c |
| Chief Storekeeper | Yeoman 3c | Avia. Machinist's Mate 3c |
| Ship's Cook 1c | Yeoman 2c | Avia. Machinist's Mate 2c |
| Chief Commissary Steward | Hospital Apprentice 1c | Avia. Machinist's Mate 1c |

The following special courses are available for issue:

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| A to N | Boilers Coal Fired | Gasoline Engines |
| Apprentice Seaman | Oil Burning Boiler Operation | Mechanical Measur- |
| Compasses and Piloting | Diesel Engines | ing Instruments |
| Bearings and Lubrication | Distilling Plants | Pumps |
| Blowers | Electric Propulsion-Main Drive | Storage Batteries |
| Boiler Care and Repair | Gas and Electric Welding | Office Procedure |
| | | Aviation Seamanship |

The following publications are available for issue:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Navy Speller | Gregg Shorthand Progressive Ex. | Concessions to |
| Methods of Instruction | News Handling | Colleges |
| Gregg Shorthand Lessons | Penefit Guide | Instructions-Navy |
| | Thrift | Motion Picture |

RECRUITING

EIGHT RECRUITING STATIONS CLOSED.

As a measure of economy, the main recruiting stations at Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Seattle will be closed on 31 January 1932. For the time being the substations attached to the above main stations will be assigned certain other main stations effective 1 January 1932. Orders for these changes have been issued.

CONFERENCE OF RECRUITING INSPECTORS.

All recruiting inspectors have been ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation on 2 December 1931 for a conference on recruiting matters. It is believed the result of this conference will be greatly beneficial to the Recruiting Service.

MISCELLANEOUS

SLIDEFILM OF POST-GATTY ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

A slidefilm illustrating the navigational methods and instruments used on the Round the World Flight of Post and Gatty is available in the Bureau and a copy will be lent on request to any ship or station having a slidefilm projector.

MOTOR-VEHICLE CASUALTIES AMONG NAVAL PERSONNEL.

In the 7 November 1931 issue of The Keystone Ship's paper of the U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA, there appeared an article calling attention to the number of motor-vehicle accidents occurring in the vicinity of San Pedro, in which naval personnel were involved.

This article caused this Bureau to inquire of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as to motor-vehicle casualties over a period of years. The figures are given below:

| <u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u> | <u>Admissions</u> | <u>Deaths</u> | <u>Discharged by Medical Survey</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1926 | 642 | 28 | 32 |
| 1927 | 643 | 32 | 23 |
| 1928 | 666 | 50 | 22 |
| 1929 | 359 | 46 | 25 |
| 1930 | 1014 | 53 | 51 |
| 1931 (10 mo.) | | 53 | |

The above figures indicate an alarming increase both in numbers of accidents and fatalities from such accidents from causes which are not in the line of regular Navy activities. The deaths from motor vehicle accidents have risen until now they are more than 20% of the total deaths in the Navy, and they show no signs of decreasing.

While the control of such accidents is difficult to handle, the subject of such control is worthy of the study of all concerned in order to reduce the number of accidents.

NOMINATION AND BONDING OF NAVY MAIL CLERKS AND ASSISTANT NAVY MAIL CLERKS.

The Post Office Department has called to the attention of the Bureau the fact that certain commanding officers are not submitting bonds when transmitting letters of nomination of Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks. Article D-5306 of the "Instructions for the Guidance of Navy Mail Clerks and Assistant Navy Mail Clerks" requires that the bond, oath, and application for bond, of the person nominated as Navy mail clerk or assistant Navy mail clerk, be forwarded to the Office of the Judge Advocate General on the same date that the letter of nomination is forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation. Failure to comply with this article necessitates considerable delay in the forwarding of the designation. Commanding officers are, therefore, advised to comply fully with this article when they have occasion to nominate a man for Navy mail clerk or assistant Navy mail clerk in order that the delay in forwarding the designation may be obviated.

GEORGIA TECH NAVAL R.O.T.C. RECEIVES GUNNERY PRIZE.

The Naval R.O.T.C. Unit of the Georgia School of Technology has received a silver cup as a result of its excellence in target practice on the U.S.S. Arkansas during the cruise in the summer of 1931.

The Commanding Officer, U.S.S. Arkansas, in presenting the cup, made the following remarks:

"During the training cruise of the Naval R.O.T.C. Units from the Georgia School of Technology, Northwestern University, Harvard University, and Yale University, from 27 August to 10 September 1931, the Commanding Officer informed the above-mentioned units that a silver cup would be presented by the Arkansas to that unit making the highest combined score of all guns used in target practice to be held by the various units on board.

"When this practice was held, the Naval R.O.T.C. Unit from the Georgia School of Technology made the highest combined score of the three calibers of guns used, namely, the 12", 5" and 3" guns. The score of the Georgia Unit was not only the highest of the four units competing, but its score in detail, as illustrated by the percentages of hits made, was in general an excellent one, and the Georgia Naval R.O.T.C. Unit is to be highly commended for its successful performance in this regard."

SOUTHERN ITINERARY OF THE U.S.S. CONSTITUTION.

| <u>Arrive</u> | <u>Port</u> | <u>Depart</u> |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 5 December | Savannah, Ga. | 11 December |
| 12 " | Brunswick, Ga. | 15 " |
| 16 " | Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 " |
| 23 " | Miami, Fla. | 30 " |
| 31 " | Key West, Fla. | 4 January 1932 |
| 7 January | Pensacola, Fla. | 11 January |
| 11 " | Mobile, Ala. | 15 " |
| 15 " | Gulfport, Miss. | 19 " |
| 21 " | Baton Rouge, La. | 27 " |
| 28 " | New Orleans, La. | 12 February |
| 16 February | Corpus Christi, Tex. | 23 " |
| 24 " | Houston, Tex. | 1 March |
| 1 March | Galveston, Tex. | 7 " |
| 8 " | Beaumont, Tex. | 13 " |
| 13 " | Port Arthur, Tex. | 18 " |
| 20 " | Lake Charles, La. | 22 " |
| 26 " | Tampa, Fla. | 30 " |
| 2 April | Key West, Fla. | 5 April |
| 14 " | Washington, D. C. | |

The following is quoted from the Navy Recruiting Information Bulletin No. 38:

DID YOU KNOW

That the U.S.S. AKRON can fly 210 hours at 50 miles per hour without refueling?

That meteorologists, or persons having special training in the forecasting of weather, are called AEROLOGISTS in the U. S. Navy?

That the floating Dry Dock, The DEWEY, was towed from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippine Islands, a distance of 13,089 miles? The voyage lasted 150 days and 9 hours. This dock is 500 feet long, 99 5/6 feet wide, and 30 feet deep.

That King George of England and King Albert of Belgium were "Honorary Coal-Passers" after they had visited the ship and had fired the boilers?

That the two ordinary coal shovels so used are now on display in the Reception Room of the U.S.S. NEW YORK and bear a suitably engraved brass plate?

That on the Naval Academy's football squad of fifty-eight men there are representatives from thirty different states and one territory?

That in 1907 when the fleet went around the world, radio operators on battleships placed phonographs in front of their microphones and were able to broadcast to other vessels in their squadrons, to commercial ships at sea, and to shore stations?

That a Commission of Army engineers reports the construction of a Nicaragua Canal quite feasible? The estimated cost is \$750,000,000 and the time to complete, 15 years. The total length is 173 miles, of which 70 is in the lake. It is said that the canal would be far easier to defend than Panama.

That over fifteen years ago the first marine turbo-electric propulsive plant was installed in a collier of the U. S. Navy - the U.S.S. JUPITER? This vessel has since been converted into an aircraft tender and her name changed to the U.S.S. LANGLEY.

NAVAL ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER

DECEMBER 1

- 1863 U.S.S. ADOLPH HUGEL captured Confederate schooner F. B. JOHNSON at Alexandria, Va.
- 1842 Hanging of Midshipman Phil Spencer (son of Secretary of War), Boatswain Crowell, and Seaman Elisha Small, on the U.S.S. SOMERS, convicted of conspiracy to organize a mutiny. This is the only instance of punishment by death for mutiny in the U. S. Navy.

DECEMBER 2

- 1775 Congress adopted the form of a commission for naval officers.
- 1799 U.S.S. BOSTON and NORFOLK captured Danish Brig FLYING FISH near Hispandola, W. I.
- 1812 U.S.S. Brig ARCUS in North Atlantic, captured enemy Brig RECOVERY and was chased three days and nights by enemy squadron, finally escaped with loss of anchor and few boats.

DECEMBER 3

- 1775 First fleet of United States put in commission.
- 1814 Privateer KEMP captured six British merchant vessels.
- 1894 The U.S.S. BALTIMORE was ordered to proceed to Taku, and furnish a guard of marines for duty at the American Legation in Pekin.

DECEMBER 4

- 1864 U.S.S. MONTGOMERY captured Confederate steamers and Pamlico.

DECEMBER 5

- 1813 U.S.S. CONGRESS captured British Brig ATLANTIC.
- 1813 U.S.S. PRESIDENT captured off New York, schooner COMET, prize to H.M.S. RAMMILES.
- 1861 U. S. Squadron attacked Confederate batteries at Howlett's Farm, Va.

DECEMBER 6

- 1812 Privateer MONTGOMERY engaged H.M.S. SURINAH.
- 1812 U. S. Brig ARGUS captured in North Atlantic, Schooner DOROTHY.
- 1846 Seamen and soldiers attacked Mexicans at San Bernardino, Cal.
- 1863 U.S.S. (Monitor) WEEHAWKEN sunk at Charleston, S. C.
- 1917 U.S.S. JACOB JONES sunk by enemy submarine, between Brest and Queenstown, Lieutenant Kalk, rendered conspicuous service by helping men from one life raft to another so as to equalize the weights on the rafts, dying of exposure.

DECEMBER 7

- 1776 U.S.S. ALFRED (Captain Jones) retires before British Frigate MILFORD off St. George's Banks.
- 1917 Sixth Battle Squadron of U. S. Navy, under command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, arrived at Scapa Flow, Scotland.

DECEMBER 8

- 1775 Continental ship LEE captured British ships JENNY, CONCORD and HANNAH.

DECEMBER 9

- 1860 Army and Naval expedition against Confederates at Rainbow Bluff, N. C.
- 1863 U.S.S. CIRCASSIAN captured Blockade Runner HUSA.

DECEMBER 10

- 1812 Privateer SARATOGA captured British Brig RACHAEL off Laguayra, S. A.
- 1898 Treaty of Peace signed by Spanish and American delegates at Paris on this date.

DECEMBER 11

- 1862 U.S.S. ANACOSTIA attacked Confederate Batteries at Brandywine Hill, Va.

DECEMBER 12

- 1812 U.S.S. ESSEX captured British ship NOCTON, 10 guns.
- 1862 U.S.S. CAIRO sunk by torpedo in Yazoo River.

DECEMBER 13

- 1775 Legislation provided wages of \$8.00 per month for able-bodied seamen.
- 1775 Congress authorized building of first thirteen vessels.
- 1813 Porter in ESSEX left Marquesas Islands for CHILI.
- 1862 Reconnoissance by Naval Force in Neuse River, N. C.
- 1921 Delegates from the United States, France, Japan and Great Britain signed at Washington, D. C., Four-Power Pacific Treaty, preserving for ten years, status-quo there.

DECEMBER 14

- 1800 U. S. Schooner ENTERPRISE (Lieutenant Shaw) defeats French Sloop FLAMBEAU in brilliant action off St. Dominique, W. I.
- 1814 Successful boat expedition on Lake Bogue, La.
- 1814 U.S.S. ALLIGATOR captured by boats of British Squadron.

DECEMBER 15

- 1864 U.S.S. COEUR de LION destroyed 33 Confederate vessels in Coan River.

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OFFICER PERSONNEL

SCHEDULE OF TRAINING AT PENSACOLA.

It is the present plan to assign officers to Pensacola for flight training in classes during the calendar year of 1932, as follows:

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 15 January--- | 10 |
| 15 February--- | 10 |
| 15 March----- | 11 |
| 15 April----- | 16 |
| 15 May----- | 16 |
| 15 July----- | 11 |
| 15 October--- | 16 |
| 15 November--- | 10 |
| December--None | |
| | <u>Total 100</u> |

Orders are being issued to the following officers for the January and February classes:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----|------------------|
| JANUARY: | Ens. Bisson, J. K. | '30 | USS Texas |
| | " Douglass, A. P. | '30 | " West Virginia |
| | " Dunn, Elmer J. | '30 | " " |
| | " Ebert, W. G. | '30 | " Salt Lake City |
| | " Ennis, Wm. C. | '30 | " Nevada |
| | " Hughes, C. W. | '30 | US Naval Academy |
| | " McAlpin, J.V., Jr. | '29 | USS Pensacola |
| | " O'Beirne, E. | '30 | " Tennessee |
| | " Peterson, C. A. | '29 | " Nevada |
| | " White, O. E. | '30 | " Omaha |
| FEBRUARY: | Ens. Dodson, J. E. | '30 | " Maryland |
| | " Grantham, E.B., Jr. | '30 | " Saratoga |
| | " Lackner, P. R. | '30 | " Nevada |
| | Lt. (jg) Maher, J.B. | '27 | " Noa |
| | Ens. McCullough, M.L., Jr. | '30 | " Nevada |
| | " Nix, J. J. | '30 | " New York |
| | " Rosasco, R. A. | '30 | " California |
| | " Trippensee, B.E.S. | '30 | " Nevada |
| | " Vorhees, M. E. | '30 | " West Virginia |
| | " Westhofen, C. L. | '30 | " Saratoga |
| MARCH: | Ens. Hulme, John | '30 | " Colorado |
| | " Webb, T. S. | '30 | " " |
| | " Highley, F. E. | '30 | " Texas |
| | " Doyle, W. T., Jr. | '30 | " Idaho |

And the following Ensigns of the Naval Academy Class of 1931:

*2 from USS Texas

*2 " " Arizona

*2 " " Memphis

*1 " " Milwaukee

* The Bureau has requested nominations for these officers from Force Commanders to arrive in the Bureau by 11 January 1932.

The April and May classes are to consist of officers from battleships and aircraft carriers. The Bureau has requested nominations from the Commander, Battle Force, for these officers to arrive in the Bureau by 1 February 1932.

The July and October classes will be composed of officers from cruisers; and the November class from battleships and aircraft carriers. Nominations for these classes will be requested from Force Commanders at a later date.

Attention is invited to the fact that all officers being ordered to Pensacola must have been reported physically and temperamentally qualified within the six months preceding the date they arrive at Pensacola. The Bureau desires these reports to be forwarded in time to arrive in the Bureau by the date nominations are received.

Beginning with the March class most of the officers assigned to this duty will be members of the Naval Academy Class of 1931. Attention is invited to the fact that those in this class desiring assignment to Pensacola should apply to their Force Commanders, as the latter are making the nominations to the Bureau for the various classes. Officers senior to the Naval Academy Class of 1931 who desire flight training should make their request to the Bureau via Force Commanders.

At the present time the Bureau does not contemplate assigning any officers to Pensacola for flight training who have previously failed at Pensacola, or who, on the completion of elimination flight training at Hampton Roads or San Diego, were not recommended for further flight training.

COMMUNICATION OFFICERS TO BE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.

For the information of the Service, the following extracts from correspondence on the subject of communication officers

aboard battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers is quoted:

"From: Chief of Naval Operations.
"To : Bureau of Navigation.

"1. ----the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, recommended a change in the Navy Regulations which would create a Communication Department aboard battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers.

"2. ----the Chief of Naval Operations stated it had been decided to make no change in the Navy Regulations as proposed.

"3. It appears from references that the conditions desirable of attainment are:

"(a) That suitable communication officers be assigned to communication duty.

"(b) To remove the feeling of communication officers that they are not receiving credit commensurate with the heads of departments aboard ship, especially when they are of about the same rank as the heads of departments.

"4. In order to promote communication efficiency, and to insure that suitable officers are assigned communication duty, the Chief of Naval Operations recommends that the Communication Officers of battleships, aircraft carriers, and cruisers be ordered by name, and also, that such duty count on officers' records as 'Head of Department' cruise, if above the rank of lieutenant.

"W. V. Pratt."

"From: Chief of Bureau of Navigation.
"To : Chief of Naval Operations.

"1. In accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 4 of reference (a), the Bureau will, in the future, order communication officers to battleships, aircraft carriers, and cruisers by name, and such duty will be indicated on the officers' records in the same manner as orders to officers who are ordered as heads of departments.

"F. B. Upham."

LEADERSHIP PAMPHLETS ISSUED.

The Bureau of Navigation has recently sent out the pamphlets, "Leadership, Military Character", and "Leadership, Study of Command", to all naval activities. The commanding officers of vessels in the forces afloat and the commandants of naval districts and senior naval officers of outlying stations were furnished with a number of copies estimated to be enough to furnish one of each of the pamphlets to every line officer on duty within his command. Individual officers not receiving a copy and desiring to have these pamphlets should request it from their commanding officers who may request such additional copies as may be required from the Bureau.

Due to the small number printed at this time, these pamphlets cannot be supplied to other than line officers.

COMMENDATION.

The President of the United States has presented the Navy Cross to Lieutenant Commander Ryland D. Tisdale, U.S.N., with the following citation:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Palos, in handling a difficult situation at Changsha, Hunan, China, between 16 July 1930 and 31 July 1930, when that city was attacked and looted by a well organized Communist band. Through the excellent leadership, good judgment and skill of Lieutenant Commander Tisdale, all Americans and most of the foreigners were successfully evacuated and the loss of American and other foreign property was limited by his timely action."

The Secretary of the Navy, on 3 December, addressed a letter to Lieutenant Harry L. Goff, (MC), U.S.N., Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., home address, 208 West Eighth Street, Chester, Pa., commending him for his assistance of the two practically exhausted men who were attempting to rescue a drowning man.

The Secretary of the Navy, on 3 December, sent a commendatory letter to Ensign John T. Hayward, U.S.N., Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., home address, 121 Station Roads, Greatneck, Long Island, N. Y., because of his rescue of two enlisted men who were swimming off Tela, Honduras, Central America, on 27 August 1931.

NAVAL OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

The opening exercises of the Army Industrial College on 2 September 1931 revealed that, of a class of 52 in a school established for Army officers, 11 or nearly 20% of the class consisted of Navy and Marine Corps officers. Of these 11, 6 were of the Line, 2 of the Supply Corps and 3 of the Marine Corps.

Present indications point to the fact that approximately an equal number of officers will continue to be ordered by the Navy Department to this duty. Since comparatively few officers of the Navy are even aware that such a school as the Army Industrial College exists, this bulletin has been used to acquaint the service with some points of interest to all officers, and in particular to those fortunate enough to be ordered to take the course.

The school is located in the Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. It is directly under the Assistant Secretary of War, and was established by Army General Order No. 7 dated 25 February 1924, which stated its mission as follows:

" * * * The training of Army officers in the useful knowledge pertaining to the supervision of procurement of all military supplies in time of war and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of material and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs."

The course, which begins about the first of September and ends the latter part of June, is divided into four general phases: Orientation; planning for procurement; planning for industrial mobilization and a group of problems, general in nature, pertaining to both procurement planning and industrial mobilization. During October a trip is conducted to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and during the latter part of the course visits are made to Indian Head, the Washington Naval Gun Factory, the Bureau of Standards and Pittsburgh, Pa., and its immediate vicinity.

During the course, lectures are given before the school by prominent men in the military and industrial circles, and advantage is taken of numbers of lectures at the Army War College.

Approximately 60 problems are given the students during the course, several of which are individual assignments, and many are assigned to committees of three or four students, which committees make particular studies of their problems and present their finished product to the class. In general, the course is one of self instruction, there being no "approved solutions" to problems.

The value of the course to a naval officer is more than a mere expansion of his general education. It gives him a good background if sent to any one of the war planning sections in the Navy Department; he learns the general problems of Army procurement matters and learns how closely Army, Navy and all other Governmental and civilian procurement matters are related; he makes invaluable contacts with not only the Army but other departments, and consequently is more eligible for such duties as with the Army and Navy Munitions or Joint Boards, for contact with industry and any of the various duties which require a knowledge of something besides the "Naval language". The Army Industrial College is to Procurement Planning what the Army or Naval War College is to Strategic and Tactical Planning.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

COMMENDATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy recently addressed letters of commendation to the following men:

Austin David Stephens, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Oklahoma, home address, Clarksville, Fla., for assisting in the rescue of a woman from drowning on 2 October.

John Joseph Trinconi, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Oklahoma, home address, 26 Bay 40th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the rescue of a woman from drowning on 2 October.

Thomas Floyd Horn, Hospital Apprentice 1c, U.S.N., Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., home address, Box 185, Tallahassee, Alabama, and James William Condry, Pharmacist's Mate 3c, U.S.N., Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., home address, 26 Middlesex Ave., Reading, Mass. -

For their participation in saving the life of another man when he was endeavoring to end his life by drowning.

NAVAL R.O.T.C.

CALIFORNIA R.O.T.C. STUDENTS AWARDED LETTERS.

In a recent copy of the Daily Californian, it was announced that awards of Big "C"s for participation in football during the 1931 football season were made to the following University of California R.O.T.C. students:

Seniors - Malcolm C. Coombs
Louis DiResta

Sophomores - Arthur W. Carlson
George W. Degnan
James R. Keefer
John Ransome

DESTROYER GUNNERY PRIZE WON BY GEORGIA TECH R.O.T.C.

After the publication of the last Bureau of Navigation Bulletin, the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Philip informed the Bureau that the Georgia School of Technology Unit of the R.O.T.C. that made the cruise on the U.S.S. Philip from 17 June to 3 July 1931 made the highest gunnery score of all units on the cruise when the 4"/50 practice was held. The score was 132.832.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

NEW BINOCULARS FOR THE SERVICE.

The old stock of Bureau of Navigation 6 x 30 binoculars cost \$33.00 each. These glasses were of war manufacture and were re-conditioned at the Naval Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., with new lenses and prisms. The stock of these glasses is practically exhausted.

New Zeiss 6 x 30 binoculars are now in stock at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and will be delivered for stock at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, by 15 January, 1932. The invoice price of this Zeiss binocular is only \$17.38.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOTOR VEHICLE INFORMATION

The Bureau has received several requests for forms to be used in recording ownership of motor vehicles consequent to the issue of the Bureau's Circular Letter No. 56-30.

The following form was employed by one ship with what appeared to be direct benefit though its use was allowed to lapse because of change of duty for the ship and too numerous changes in personnel to permit of its continuance until the personnel had stabilized.

It is considered to be useful for shore stations and may be so for ships. It is offered as a suggestion.

USS _____ MOTOR VEHICLE INFORMATION

TO BE MADE OUT IMMEDIATELY ON REPORTING, OR
WHEN PURCHASING A MOTOR VEHICLE.

TO BE FILED IN EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S OFFICE

Name _____ Rate _____ Date _____ Pay per month _____
Address (Shore) _____ Name and year of car _____ Model _____
Eng.No. _____ Car No. _____ License No. _____ Cost _____ Amount paid _____
Amount remaining _____ Name of owner _____ From whom purchased _____
How are payments to be made _____ Have you any outside income? _____
If so, what _____ Arrests for violation traffic laws or motor laws _____
Have you driver's license? _____ If revoked state when _____ With
what company and what insurance is carried _____ Address where
car is kept _____ What others authorized to drive car? _____
Remarks _____
Checked _____ Division Officer _____ Signed _____
Recommendation by Executive Officer _____

The following is quoted from the Navy Recruiting Bulletin:

NAUTICAL NOVELTIES.

"The Navy Department in its interest in navigational subjects has recently ordered an officer to the Hydrographic Office for the purpose of investigating methods and instruments utilized in air navigation with a view towards their improvement.

"On the Short Range Battle Practice recently completed by the U.S.S. WEST VIRGINIA, 16-inch 45 caliber Turret No. 4 was awarded the Navy 'E' for excellent, making the fourth consecutive year that this award has been made to the Turret.

"A course in 'Personnel Management' has been added to the syllabus of postgraduate instructions maintained by the Navy. Beginning this year, from 20 to 30 lieutenants or lieutenants, junior grade, will annually be assigned to the four naval training stations for study of the principles of leadership and the handling of men.

"The United States Navy was the first regular customer for radio telegraph apparatus in this country.

"One of our finest battleships, the U.S.S. MARYLAND, was the first ship in the world to be successfully equipped with sixteen inch guns. The energy released when all her guns are fired at once is great enough to drive a locomotive and four cars from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

"One of the novel features in the design of the AKRON is the provision made for the storage of five completely assembled aeroplanes. Collapsible doors in the bottom of the ship cover a T-shaped opening through which a trapeze with an aeroplane attached can be hoisted or lowered. The planes may attach or detach themselves from the trapeze during flight.

NAVAL ALMANAC, DECEMBER 16-31.

DECEMBER 16

- 1899 USS CONCORD and ALCANO shelled and captured town and island of Rombolon, P. I.
1907 U. S. Battleship Fleet sailed from Hampton Roads for cruise around the world.

DECEMBER 17.

- 1812 USS ARGUS captured British Schooner VANCISE in North Atlantic.

DECEMBER 18

- 1846 Naval expedition to Laguna, de los TERMINOS, Mex.
- 1807 Congress authorizes building of 138 gun boats, bringing total of ships in Navy to 257.

DECEMBER 19

- 1864 Naval boat expedition in Nomini Creek, Va.

DECEMBER 20

- 1861 First stone fleet sunk at entrance of Charleston Harbor.
- 1846 Town of Laguna, Mexico, captured by Commodore Perry.
- 1864 Admiral David Porter arrived off Fort Fisher with about sixty vessels, more men-o'-war than had ever been collected under American flag.
- 1870 From November 18 to December 20, cruise of the gig of the USS SAGINAW from Ocean Islands to Hawaiian Islands to find rescue for shipwrecked officers and crew of SAGINAW.

DECEMBER 21

- 1821 USS ENTERPRISE captured pirate schooner off Cape Antonio, Cuba.

DECEMBER 22

- 1775 Continental Congress granted Esek Hopkins the commission of Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, and placed him in charge of a squadron of four ships already purchased by the Naval Committee.
- 1781 Marquis de Lafayette, following the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and after four and a half years' service in the American Army under General Washington, sailed from Boston, in the USS ALLIANCE, returning to his native land.
- 1807 Congress passed an embargo act prohibiting all foreign commerce and forbidding vessels to sail from American ports, directed against France and England. Repealed March 1, 1809.
- 1837 Act of Congress approved, authorizing the President of the United States to employ public vessels in cruising along the Atlantic Coast during the winter season for the purpose of affording relief to merchantmen in distress.
- 1864 USS GENERAL THOMAS engaged Confederate forces near Decatur, Alabama.

DECEMBER 23

- 1803 USS ENTERPRISE captured Tripolitan Man-o'-War MASTICO.
- 1814 U. S. Schooner CAROLINA engaged British shore batteries near New Orleans.
- 1898 Island of Guam placed under control of Secretary of the Navy by order of the President who instructed him to take

such steps as may be necessary to establish the authority of the United States, and give it the necessary protection and government.

DECEMBER 24

- 1814 USS CONSTITUTION captured British Brig LORD NELSON near Bermuda Islands.
- 1864 Porter attacked Fort Fisher.

DECEMBER 25

- 1781 USS ALLIGATOR sailed for France, Lafayette aboard.
- 1813 USS VIXEN captured at sea by the British.
- 1861 USS FRIZEDONIA captured Blockade Runner NORTHROP.
- 1862 USS SANTIAGO de CUBA captured Blockade Runner COMET.
- 1863 USS MARBLEHEAD engaged Confederate batteries at Charleston, S.C.
- 1864 Porter continued the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

DECEMBER 26

- 1837 Admiral George Dewey born at Montpelier, Vt. Died Washington, D. C., January 16, 1917.
- 1862 Naval boat expedition Miacca River, Fla.

DECEMBER 27

- 1814 U.S. Schooner CAROLINA captured near New Orleans.
- 1862 U.S. Squadron engaged Confederate batteries at Haynes Bluff, Miss.

DECEMBER 28

- 1862 U.S. Ironclad Squadron attacked Confederate batteries at Brungoulds Bluff, Yazoo River.
- 1905 December 23 to July 9, 1906, voyage of Dry Dock Dewey in tow of the USS GLACIER, BRUTUS, and CAESAR, with POTOMAC as tender from Solomons Island to Olongapo, P. I., via Suez Canal.

DECEMBER 29

- 1799 USS CONNECTICUT captured French Privateer ITALIE CONQUESTS off Guadaloupe, W. I.
- 1812 USS ESSEX captured off Rio de Janiero, Brazil, schooner ELIZABETH loaded with hides.
- " USS CONSTITUTION captures British Frigate JAVA off Bahia, Brazil.
- 1846 Seamen and marines leave Santiago for attack on Los Angeles.
- 1862 Yazoo River batteries captured.

DECEMBER 30

- 1812 U.S. Naval Boat flotilla captured British ship ABRANTES off New York Harbor.
- 1918 U.S. Naval vessels in South American Waters, ordered to aid 125,000 Guatemalans in Guatemala City, who were rendered without shelter by earthquake Christmas Day.

DECEMBER 31

- 1361 Town of Biloxi, Miss., occupied by U. S. Squadron.
- 1363 Original Monitor sank at sea off Cape Hatteras.